1. The 2 factor theory of motivation was given by:
   (A) Douglas McGregor.
   (B) Frederick Herzberg.
   (C) Abraham Maslow.
   (D) Victor Vroom.

2. The Gestalt school of psychology was founded in Germany by _____ and his colleagues Kurt Koffka & Wolfgang Kohler.
   (A) James Wundt.
   (B) Max Wertheimer.
   (C) John B.Watson.
   (D) John Dewey.

3. The large complex structure at the back of the brain, also referred to as the 'little brain' is called:
   (A) Cerebellum.
   (B) Corpus callosum.
   (C) Thalamus.
   (D) Hypothalamus.

4. A famous name associated with Existential therapy is ----
   (A) John Dewey.
   (B) Alfred Adler.
   (C) Irvin Yalom.
   (D) Marsha Linehan.

5. The audible range of hearing for human beings is between 20 to _____ Hertz.
   (A) 200.
   (B) 150000.
   (C) 100.
   (D) 20000.

6. Conservation or the ability to recognise that, although the shape of objects may change, the objects still maintain or conserve other characteristics that enable them to be recognized as the same is found in ____ stage of Piaget's theory.
   (A) Sensorimotor stage.
   (B) Formal Operational stage.
   (C) Concrete Operational stage.
   (D) Sensorimotor stage.

7. AUDIT is a simple screening tool developed by ____ to assess harmful use, hazardous use and dependence of alcohol.
   (A) World Health Organization.
   (B) American Psychological Association.
   (C) National Institute on Drug Abuse.
   (D) Centre for Substance Abuse Treatment.

8. The book called "The Myth of Mental Illness" was written by_____.
   (A) Carl Jung.
   (B) Thomas Szasz.
   (C) Karen Horney.
   (D) William James.

SHOUT
SHARE
IT

9. The book "Madness and Civilization "was written by _____.
   (A) Sigmund Freud.
   (B) Anna Freud.
   (C) Michel Foucault.
   (D) Ronald Laing.

10. According to Kohlberg's theory of moral development, Stage 6 or the Stage characterized by_____is the stage where an individual has developed their own set of moral guidelines which may or may not always fit the law?
   (A) Maintaining social order.
   (B) Individualism and Exchange
   (C) Obedience and punishment orientation.
   (D) Universal Principles.

11. Amongst the Gestalt Laws of perceptual organization, the law of ____states that every stimulus pattern is seen in such a way that the resulting structure is as simple as possible.
   (A) Pragnanz.
   (B) Closure.
   (C) Continuity.
   (D) Proximity.

12. The concept of 'animus' archetype given by Carl Jung, refers to the:
   (A) The masculine side of a female psyche.
   (B) The repressed animalistic part of the mind.
   (C) The feminine side of a male psyche.
   (D) The repressed unpleasant thoughts and memories.

13. The concept of paranoid schizoid position was given by:
   (A) Melanie Klein.
   (B) Karen Horney.
   (C) Sigmund Freud.
   (D) Carl Jung.

14. The 'Direct Perception' theory of perception was given by:
   (A) EndelTulving.
   (B) Jerome Bruner.
   (C) J.J.Gibson.
   (D) Gregory Bateson.

15. The theme for World Mental Health Day observed in October 2022 was:
   (A) Make mental health for all a global priority.
   (B) Psychological First Aid.
   (C) Young people and mental health in a changing world.
   (D) Dignity in Mental Health.

16. The concept of 'borderline personality organization' was given by:
   (A) Heinz Kohut.
   (B) Margaret Mahler.
   (C) Carl Jung.
   (D) Otto Kernberg.

17. Humour, anticipation, sublimation and _____ are all considered as mature defense mechanisms.
    (A) Somatization.
    (B) Projection.
    (C) Acting Out.
    (D) Altruism.

18. The classification of temperament types into difficult, easy and slow to warm up was given by _____:
    (A) Alfred Adler.
    (B) Carl Jung.
    (C) Thomas & Chess.
    (D) James Lange.

19. Machiavellianism is a term generally used to denote people who are _____:
    (A) People who believe males should rule the society instead of women.
    (B) People who express their power motivation by manipulating and exploiting others in a deceptive and exploitative fashion.
    (C) People who are extremely benevolent and always ready to help Schizoid personality.
    (D) People who are believers in synthesis of thesis and antithesis

20. ERG theory of motivation was given by:
    (A) Alderfer.
    (B) Maslow.
    (C) Herzberg.
    (D) McClelland.

21. Sundowning or Sundown Syndrome is a phenomenon commonly associated with:
    (A) Alcohol dependence.
    (B) Schizophrenia.
    (C) Insomnia.
    (D) Alzheimer's disease.

22. The term ‘animal magnetism’ was coined by:
    (A) Franz Anton Mesmer.
    (B) Eric Berne.
    (C) Otto Kerneberg.
    (D) Alfred Adler.

23. The virtue that develops in the 'generativity versus stagnation' stage of Erikson is referred to as:
    (A) Wisdom.
    (B) Purpose.
    (C) Care.
    (D) Fidelity.

24. The two-factor theory of emotion was proposed by:
    (A) Canon Bard.
    (B) James Lange.
    (C) Schachter-Singer.
    (D) Richard Lazarus.

25. The transtheoritical model of change was given by_____ .
(A) Prochaska & Di Clemente.
(B) Dollard & Miller.
(C) Abraham Maslow.
(D) Carl Jung.

26. The Scale Psychaesthenia (Scale 7) in MMPI-2 test measures:
(A) Masculine and feminine interests.
(B) Antisocial behaviour.
(C) Extreme somatic complaints.
(D) Obsessive compulsive symptoms, difficulty to concentrate.

27. The type of parenting associated with positive outcome and characterized by where parents are both very warm and yet careful to set clear limits and restrictions is known as:
(A) Authoritative parenting.
(B) Neglectful- uninvolved parenting.
(C) Permissive-indulgent parenting.
(D) Authoritarian parenting.

28. Autokinetic effect and stroboscopic motion are examples of:
(A) Space perception.
(B) Apparent motion.
(C) Time perception.
(D) Real motion.

29. Under the Severe Personality Pathology Category of Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-III) the following scale is counted:
(A) Scale 2 A (Avoidant).
(B) Scale 3 (Dependent).
(C) Scale C (Borderline).
(D) Scale A (Anxiety).

30. The Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory (MCMI-III) consists of _____ items. .
(A) 175.
(B) 250.
(C) 108.
(D) 567.

31. The condition in which one may fabricate symptoms of illness in themselves, gets sick on purpose and makes frequent visits to hospitals is called
(A) Munchausen's Syndrome.
(B) Munchausen's Syndrome by proxy.
(C) Capgras Syndrome.
(D) Fregoli Syndrome.

32. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory has_____ clinical scales apart from the validity scales:
(A) 15.
(B) 10.
(C) 9.
(D) 8.

33. The concept of 'Psychopathic inferiority' was introduced by:
    (A) Julius Koch.
    (B) Karl Schneider.
    (C) Leon Festinger.
    (D) James Lange.

34. The concept of Psychodrama was created by ____ in the 1930's.
    (A) Karl Schneider.
    (B) Jacob L.Moreno.
    (C) Albert Bandura.
    (D) Abraham Maslow.

35. With aging there is a decline of _____ intelligence, but not of _____ intelligence.
    (A) Fluid, Fixed.
    (B) Fixed, Fluid.
    (C) Fluid, Crystalized.
    (D) Crystalized, Fluid.

36. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are all except:
    (A) Hearing voices.
    (B) Confused thinking.
    (C) Believing someone is plotting against.
    (D) Feeling disconnected from emotions.

37. Internal standards used to judge stimuli are referred to as:
    (A) Adaptation level.
    (B) Intuition.
    (C) Frames of reference.
    (D) Context.

38. _____ theory maximized and _____ theory minimized the role of the unconscious.
    (A) Trait; Humanistic.
    (B) Psychoanalytic; Behaviourist.
    (C) Psychoanalytic; Humanistic.
    (D) Trait; Behaviourist.

39. The presentation of an aversive stimulus or the removal of a positive stimulus are both examples of:
    (A) Negative reinforcement.
    (B) Punishment.
    (C) Positive reinforcement.
    (D) Secondary reinforcement.

40. Which of these is NOT considered to be a cardinal feature of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD)?
    (A) Eccentric' behaviour marked by odd patterns of thinking and communication.
    (B) An enduring pattern of instability in personal relationships.
    (C) A lack of a well-defined and stable self-image.
    (D) Regular and unpredictable changes in mood.

41. The first intelligence test was developed by:
    (A) Binet and Simon.
    (B) Spearman.
    (C) Stanford and Binet.
    (D) Terman and Wechsler.

42. Porteus developed an early performance test based on:
    (A) Block design.
    (B) Mazes.
    (C) Non-verbal cues.
    (D) Drawing a man.

43. What proportion of scores in a normal distribution lie above a z score of + 1?
    (A) 50 %.
    (B) 16%.
    (C) 25%.
    (D) 10%.

44. The Stroop Color-Word Interference Test is usually used as a test of:
    (A) Verbal fluency.
    (B) Visual perception.
    (C) Memory.
    (D) Attention.

45. Emotional responses to a traumatic event are most directly under the control of the:
    (A) Somatic nervous system.
    (B) Central nervous system.
    (C) Autonomic nervous system.
    (D) Cerebral cortex.

46. Damage to the cerebellum would most likely result in:
    (A) Heart stoppage or respiratory failure.
    (B) A loss of hearing ability.
    (C) A loss of muscular coordination.
    (D) Reduction in emotional response.

47. In Guildford's approach to intelligence, the ability to generate a variety of hypotheses in a given problem situation isknown as:
    (A) Cognitive memory.
    (B) Convergent production.
    (C) Divergent production.
    (D) Mediational memory.

48. The Ebbinghaus forgetting curve shows:
    (A) A gradual drop in retention followed by a steep decline.
    (B) A steep initial drop in retention followed by a gradual decline.
    (C) An S-shaped pattern.
    (D) Higher retention for rote learning than for concept learning.

49. Anterograde amnesia results from the injury of the:
    (A) Hippocampus.
    (B) Hypothalamus.
    (C) Pituitary gland.
    (D) Cerebellum.

50. The Type-I error describes the likelihood of an experimenter:
    (A) To consider the result to be significant when it is not.
    (B) Measure variability within a distribution.
    (C) Failing to take variance into account.
    (D) Failing to take variable weightings into account.

51. The term social loafing refers to:
    (A) Playing when expected to be working.
    (B) Working harder in groups than individually.
    (C) Working harder individually than in groups.
    (D) The opposite of social inhibition.

52. A physical stimulus is converted into a neural impulse by a process known as:
    (A) Transposition.
    (B) Transaction.
    (C) Transduction.
    (D) Transition.

53. The somatosensory area of cortex is responsible for our sense of.
    (A) Taste.
    (B) Sight.
    (C) Hearing.
    (D) Touch.

54. The glands of the body serve as:
    (A) Receptors.
    (B) Effectors.
    (C) Nodes.
    (D) Afferent nerves.

55. The principal function of myelin is to:
    (A) Increase the amount of neurotransmitter released into a synapse.
    (B) Decrease the distance of the synaptic cleft.
    (C) Increase the rate of propagation of an action potential.
    (D) Increase the amplitude of an action potential.

56. REM sleep behaviour disorder is associated with movements, occasionally violent, during sleep, sometimes characterized as “acting out dreams”. What normal feature of REM sleep is absent in individuals with this disorder?
    (A) Atonia.
    (B) Rapid eye movements.
    (C) High frequency, low amplitude EEG.
    (D) Penile erections (in males).

57. Which of the following is not a neurotransmitter?
    (A) Serotonin.
    (B) Dopamine.
    (C) Epinephrine.
    (D) Insulin.

58. Left hemisphere is to right hemisphere as:
    (A) Hearing is to speaking.
    (B) Language functioning is to spatial ability.
    (C) Balance is to movement.
    (D) Broca's area is to Wernicke's area.

59. What part of the brain has been surgically altered in "spilt-brain" patients?
    (A) Corpus callosum.
    (B) Cerebellum.
    (C) Sylvian fissure
    (D) Rolandic fissure.

60. The two major divisions of the autonomic nervous system (ANS) are:
    (A) Somatic and peripheral.
    (B) Brain and spinal cord.
    (C) Sympathetic and parasympathetic.
    (D) Parietal and occipital.

61. Which of the following chemical substances is not classified as an opioid?
    (A) Cocaine.
    (B) Codeine.
    (C) Heroin.
    (D) Morphine.

62. Which structure of brain is related to the emotional processing?
    (A) Amygdala.
    (B) Hippocampus.
    (C) Prefrontal cortex.
    (D) Anterior cingulate.

63. In signal-detection research, when no stimulus is presented and the subject reports of seeing one, it is called a:
    (A) Hit.
    (B) Miss.
    (C) False alarm.
    (D) False positive.

64. When a light paired with a bell comes to elicit a conditioned response (CS) such as salivation, the phenomenon is called:
    (A) Anomalous conditioning.
    (B) Distinctive conditioning.
    (C) Counterconditioning.
    (D) Higher-order conditioning.

65. Which statistic is computed to assess the difference between expected frequencies and observedfrequencies?
(A) Alpha.
(B) Pearson's correlation.
(C) Standardized beta-value.
(D) Chi-square.

66. What hormone secreted by the Pineal gland increases when periods of darkness begin and promotes feeling of drowsiness?
(A) Testosterone.
(B) Melatonin.
(C) Cortisol.
(D) Epinephrine.

67. Learned helplessness is a feature typically seen in:
(A) Anxiety.
(B) Bipolar Disorder.
(C) Conversion Disorder.
(D) Depression.

68. Which area is known as the satiety centre?
(A) Lateral hypothalamus.
(B) Ventromedial hypothalamus.
(C) Cerebrum.
(D) Basal ganglia.

69. Interpersonal therapy was developed by:
(A) Adler.
(B) Carl Jung.
(C) Gerald Klerman.
(D) Plato.

70. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia are all except:
(A) Affective flattening.
(B) Bizarre behaviour.
(C) Circumstantiality.
(D) Delusions.

71. What are three "justice rules" that are employed most often as standards of fairness in social relationships?
(A) Equity, need and equality.
(B) Contribution, equality and facilitation.
(C) Need, equality and interdependence.
(D) Contribution, need and conformity.

72. Which of the following is not a Behaviour Therapy technique?
(A) Flooding.
(B) De-reflection.
(C) Counterconditioning.
(D) Systematic desensitisation.

73. Token Economy is an influential intervention based upon:
    (A) Operant conditioning.
    (B) Implicit learning.
    (C) Classical conditioning.
    (D) Client centred therapy.

74. Citing only positive attributes in a self-report measure of personality is a phenomenon referred to as:
    (A) Social desirability.
    (B) Amplifying.
    (C) Projecting.
    (D) Self-deception.

75. Functional analysis is a therapy based on:
    (A) Classical conditioning.
    (B) Humanistic principles.
    (C) Operant conditioning.
    (D) Psychodynamic principles.

76. Procedual memory can be affected by damage to the:
    (A) Cerebrum.
    (B) Cerebellum.
    (C) Motor cortex.
    (D) Limbic system.

77. The term IQ was invented by:
    (A) Terman.
    (B) Allport.
    (C) William Stern.
    (D) Watson.

78. Skinner box is also known as:
    (A) Simple latch.
    (B) Operant chamber.
    (C) Omission training.
    (D) Black box.

79. Desensitisation is primarily used for:
    (A) Diminishing hallucinations and delusions.
    (B) Hysteria.
    (C) Treating depression.
    (D) Alleviating phobias.

80. Which of the following techniques is a client-centered therapist most likely to use?
    (A) Analysis.
    (B) Giving advice.
    (C) Reflection.
    (D) Aversive conditioning.

81. In which disorder the comprehension or the expression of language is impaired?
    (A) Apraxia.
    (B) Agnosia.
    (C) Aphagia.
    (D) Aphasia.

82. "Hallucinations" are examples of disorders of:
    (A) Judgement.
    (B) Perception.
    (C) Intelligence.
    (D) Thinking.

83. Counter conditioning is an exposure therapy technique which involves:
    (A) Learning that one negative event may be linked to another.
    (B) Exposing the client to the feared stimulus.
    (C) Learning that an event or situation is no longer threatening.
    (D) Helping the client to see that their behaviour is counterproductive.

84. Loss of insight is a feature of:
    (A) Anxiety.
    (B) Depression.
    (C) Schizophrenia.
    (D) Malingering.

85. Main function of ascending reticular activating system is:
    (A) Movement coordination.
    (B) Regulation of various degrees of arousal.
    (C) Regulation motivated behaviours like hunger, thirst.
    (D) Understanding pressure and pain sensation.

86. Damage to Wernicke's area situated in the left of temporal lobe causes:
    (A) Impaired understanding of speech and written language.
    (B) Impaired vision.
    (C) Impaired speech production and articulation.
    (D) Impaired movement.

87. Which of the following is not a component of executive function?
    (A) Working memory.
    (B) Set shifting.
    (C) Contralateral neglect.
    (D) Response Inhibition.

88. Apparent motion seen in movies and on television is:
    (A) Real motion.
    (B) Visual deprivation.
    (C) Stroboscopic motion.
    (D) Induced movement.

89. Those who argue that it is innate or inborn processes that affect perception are called:
(A) Nativist.
(B) Gestaltist.
(C) Behaviourist.
(D) Psychoanalyst.

90. Which construct from Sternberg's triarchictheory of intelligence includes the ability to find the best fit between the individual and the environment?
(A) Creative.
(B) Practical.
(C) Incremental.
(D) Linguistic.

91. Which one of the following is not an example of cognitive learning?
(A) Cognitive maps.
(B) Programmed learning.
(C) Latent leaning.
(D) Insight learning.

92. Simplest form of thinking is:
(A) Abstract thinking.
(B) Logical thinking.
(C) Creative thinking.
(D) Perceptual thinking.

93. Self-monitoring is a form of clinical observation involving which of the following?
(A) Clients measuring their own galvanic skin responses.
(B) Clients measuring their own heart rate.
(C) Clients observing and recording their own behaviour.
(D) Clients recording their dreams.

94. The process by which a stimulus is attended to, identified, studied and incorporated into memory is called:
(A) Storage.
(B) Chunking.
(C) Encoding.
(D) Reasoning.

95. Memories outside of conscious awareness are called:
(A) Proactive memories.
(B) Reactive memories.
(C) Explicit Memories.
(D) Implicit Memories.

96. The Bobo doll experiment that was famously conducted in the 1960's was done by:
(A) James Lange.
(B) Albert Bandura.
(C) Daniel Kahneman.
(D) Abraham Maslow.

97. 'Ethics' can be defined as the formulation of principles to :
(A) Reduce inappropriate behaviour.
(B) Punish inappropriate behaviour.
(C) Reinforce appropriate behaviour.
(D) Guide behaviour.

98. The most basic perceptual organisation is
(A) Shape constancy.
(B) Depth perception.
(C) Figure ground.
(D) Law of similarity.

99. The degree of attraction among group members relates to the dimension of:
(A) Compatibility.
(B) Structure.
(C) Cohesiveness.
(D) Conformity.

100. To reduce the Type-I error, an experimenter:
(A) Changes alpha level from 0.05 to 0.01.
(B) Changes alpha level from 0.05 to 0.10.
(C) Keeps beta levels constant.
(D) Increase the sample size.

| Paper | DHPE | DHS | Dip Diet | FCCT | FPM | FRMTS | M.SC CCS | M.SC MB | M.SC MBT | M.SC MLT |
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| Series | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key |
| 85 | B | C | C | B | A | D | A | D | D | D |
| 86 | D | A | D | C | A | A | B | D | D | B |
| 87 | C | B | D | B | C | D | B | D | D | B |
| 88 | D | B | D | A | B | A | C | D | D | D |
| 89 | A | B | A | C | C | A | D | D | C | C |
| 90 | C | A | A | C | B | D | A | D | B | C |
| 91 | D | C | B | B | C | A | A | D | C | A |
| 92 | D | B | B | D | B | D | D | D | B | D |
| 93 | D | A | D | A | C | C | A | D | D | A |
| 94 | B | B | D | C | A | D | B | C | B | D |
| 95 | B | C | C | B | B | C | C | D | C | C |
| 96 | C | B | B | B | D | C | A | D | C | A |
| 97 | B | B | B | D | D | A | A | D | A | B |
| 98 | C | C | A | A | B | A | D | D | D | B |
| 99 | B | C | D | A | C | B | C | D | A | B |
| 100 | D | B | B | C | A | B | C | D | C | B |

| Paper | M.SC MM | M.SC OTS | M.Sc. PH(HP) | M. Sc PH (MCH) | M. Sc PS | MAN | MHA | MOT | MPH | MPHIL CP |
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| Series | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key |
| 1 | A | A | A | A | A | C | A | A | B | B |
| 2 | A | C | A | A | D | A | C | C | D | B |
| 3 | B | A | C | C | D | C | B | A | C | A |
| 4 | A | C | A | D | B | C | D | D | A | C |
| 5 | C | B | D | A | B | B | B | B | C | D |
| 6 | A | B | D | A | C | C | A | B | C | C |
| 7 | C | A | D | C | B | D | C | A | D | A |
| 8 | B | D | C | A | B | C | A | B | A | B |
| 9 | C | C | D | A | C | A | A | B | B | C |
| 10 | D | C | B | A | A | A | B | A | C | D |
| 11 | D | A | D | A | C | A | A | A | D | A |
| 12 | C | C | A | D | A | C | B | B | A | A |
| 13 | B | D | D | B | B | A | B | B | B | A |
| 14 | D | B | D | D | B | B | A | A | C | C |
| 15 | B | D | A | D | B | B | A | A | C | A |
| 16 | A | C | B | A | A | D | C | A | A | D |
| 17 | B | B | D | D | A | A | C | C | B | D |
| 18 | A | A | A | C | C | D | B | B | D | C |
| 19 | A | B | D | A | C | C | B | C | D | B |
| 20 | D | C | A | A | B | B | A | C | B | A |
| 21 | B | D | A | D | C | A | D | B | C | D |
| 22 | D | A | C | A | A | B | A | C | D | A |
| 23 | A | A | A | D | C | C | B | D | D | C |

| Paper | M.SC MM | M.SC OTS | M.Sc. PH(HP) | M. Sc PH (MCH) | M. Sc PS | MAN | MHA | MOT | MPH | MPHIL CP |
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| 24 | C | A | D | D | D | C | C | C | C | C |
| 25 | B | A | A | B | A | D | A | A | D | A |
| 26 | D | B | A | B | B | C | A | C | A | D |
| 27 | D | D | A | C | D | D | A | D | A | A |
| 28 | C | A | A | C | B | A | A | B | C | B |
| 29 | B | C | A | D | B | D | A | A | C | C |
| 30 | B | C | D | A | A | B | D | C | A | A |
| 31 | C | C | D | D | C | B | A | D | B | A |
| 32 | D | C | D | C | A | C | C | A | C | B |
| 33 | A | A | A | C | B | C | B | C | D | A |
| 34 | B | C | A | C | D | C | B | A | C | B |
| 35 | C | D | C | B | B | C | C | A | A | C |
| 36 | A | A | D | D | C | A | B | B | A | D |
| 37 | A | B | C | A | B | B | A | B | A | C |
| 38 | B | D | B | B | D | A | A | B | D | B |
| 39 | A | A | B | B | C | D | C | A | A | B |
| 40 | A | D | C | A | D | C | A | A | D | A |
| 41 | D | D | B | A | D | A | D | A | D | A |
| 42 | A | C | C | A | A | B | D | A | B | B |
| 43 | D | D | B | A | C | B | A | A | B | B |
| 44 | B | B | A | B | C | B | D | A | A | D |
| 45 | A | B | C | B | A | C | C | D | A | C |
| 46 | D | C | C | C | B | D | B | D | A | C |
| 47 | C | C | C | C | B | B | A | A | A | C |
| 48 | B | A | C | C | A | C | B | D | A | B |
| 49 | A | C | D | B | A | A | C | A | A | A |
| 50 | D | A | A | C | D | A | B | B | C | A |
| 51 | A | D | C | C | A | D | D | D | A | C |
| 52 | D | D | D | D | B | C | C | B | B | C |
| 53 | B | A | C | D | D | B | A | B | B | D |
| 54 | A | A | D | C | C | B | B | C | C | B |
| 55 | A | C | B | D | C | B | A | A | B | C |
| 56 | D | C | B | D | A | D | C | C | B | A |
| 57 | D | B | A | B | A | D | A | C | A | D |
| 58 | A | D | D | D | D | D | C | A | A | B |
| 59 | C | A | D | C | B | C | B | C | C | A |
| 60 | C | C | C | D | C | A | D | B | A | C |
| 61 | D | B | D | C | D | A | A | D | D | A |
| 62 | B | C | C | A | D | C | C | C | B | A |
| 63 | B | A | B | B | C | A | B | A | A | C |
| 64 | A | A | B | C | D | C | D | B | A | D |
| 65 | D | B | B | C | D | C | A | A | D | D |
| 66 | D | A | D | B | C | B | B | B | C | B |
| 67 | A | B | D | C | D | A | D | A | C | D |
| 68 | D | B | D | D | B | C | A | B | D | B |
| 69 | C | B | C | D | C | D | B | A | B | C |
| 70 | B | C | C | A | A | A | D | D | A | A |

| Paper | M.SC MM | M.SC OTS | M.Sc. PH(HP) | M. Sc PH (MCH) | M. Sc PS | MAN | MHA | MOT | MPH | MPHIL CP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Series | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key |
| 71 | C | A | A | D | B | A | A | B | A | A |
| 72 | D | B | B | C | D | D | B | B | A | B |
| 73 | B | C | C | A | A | A | A | B | B | A |
| 74 | A | A | D | C | D | B | A | B | A | A |
| 75 | A | C | C | D | C | A | D | C | C | C |
| 76 | A | B | A | B | B | C | D | B | C | B |
| 77 | D | A | A | D | B | C | C | D | A | C |
| 78 | A | A | A | B | B | C | A | C | B | B |
| 79 | D | C | D | A | D | B | C | B | D | D |
| 80 | A | A | D | C | C | B | A | A | D | C |
| 81 | C | B | C | D | A | B | C | D | D | D |
| 82 | B | A | A | C | B | B | B | D | A | B |
| 83 | D | C | D | D | A | B | A | D | D | C |
| 84 | B | C | C | D | C | C | D | B | D | C |
| 85 | B | B | D | B | B | D | A | B | D | B |
| 86 | B | C | D | C | A | C | C | C | D | A |
| 87 | C | C | D | C | C | B | B | B | C | C |
| 88 | A | D | B | D | B | C | B | C | A | C |
| 89 | C | D | A | B | C | A | A | A | B | A |
| 90 | C | D | C | B | D | A | B | A | C | B |
| 91 | D | C | D | C | B | C | B | A | B | B |
| 92 | D | C | B | C | A | B | D | B | A | D |
| 93 | B | D | D | C | C | B | B | D | D | C |
| 94 | A | D | D | D | B | B | C | D | A | C |
| 95 | B | B | C | D | B | A | A | C | B | D |
| 96 | B | B | A | B | C | A | C | D | C | B |
| 97 | D | D | D | C | B | A | B | C | C | D |
| 98 | A | B | A | C | C | B | A | D | A | C |
| 99 | D | B | C | D | D | A | A | B | B | C |
| 100 | D | D | D | B | C | A | B | A | A | A |

| Paper | M. Phil PSW | M. Phil RMTS | MPO | MPT | MSLP | PGDDRM |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Series | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key | Key |
| 1 | A | C | A | A | C | A |
| 2 | C | C | B | B | A | B |
| 3 | D | D | A | C | C | A |
| 4 | C | D | B | A | A | B |
| 5 | B | A | D | A | A | C |
| 6 | B | A | A | B | C | D |
| 7 | B | B | D | A | D | C |
| 8 | B | A | B | A | A | A |

1. With aging there is a decline of intelligence, but not of intelligence:
   (A) Fluid, Fixed.
   (B) Fixed, Fluid.
   (C) Fluid, Crystalized.
   (D) Crystalized, Fluid.

2. Grief refers to:
   (A) The period of emotional adjustment that follows the death of a loved one.
   (B) The intense emotional state that follows the death of a lover, friend, or relative.
   (C) The period during which a person seems dazed or numb and shows little emotion.
   (D) Demoralization and discouragement.

3. From the perspective of Erik Erikson, life stages are important because:
   (A) Each involves a crisis or dilemma.
   (B) Each signals a new stage of cognitive development.
   (C) Each is an expression of biological programming.
   (D) Their failure to appear is evidence of psychopathology.

4. Elizabeth Kübler-Ross is known for her research in the area of:
   (A) Eating disorders.
   (B) Adolescent behavior.
   (C) Coping with stress.
   (D) Death and dying.

5. Memories outside of conscious awareness are called:
   (A) Proactive memories.
   (B) Reactive memories.
   (C) Explicit memories.
   (D) Implicit memories.

6. _____ is the study of the meaning of words and language.
   (A) Linguistics.
   (B) Encoding.
   (C) Semantics.
   (D) Syntax.

7. Basic speech sounds are called:
   (A) Morphemes.
   (B) Syllables.
   (C) Phonemes.
   (D) Syntax.

8. _____ theory maximized and _____ theory minimized the role of the unconscious.
   (A) Trait; Humanistic.
   (B) Psychoanalytic; Behaviorist.
   (C) Psychoanalytic; Humanistic.
   (D) Trait; Behaviorist.

9. The presentation of an aversive stimulus or the removal of a positive stimulus are both examples of:
   (A) Negative reinforcement.
   (B) Punishment.
   (C) Positive reinforcement.
   (D) Secondary reinforcement.

10. Homophobia is:
   (A) Fear of blood.
   (B) Prejudice against and dislike of gays and lesbians.
   (C) A capacity for erotic attraction to members of the same sex.
   (D) None.

11. Which of the statements correctly describes the general findings of studies examining treatment of childhood anxiety?
   (A) CBT and sertraline are not significantly different in terms of efficacy.
   (B) CBT improves outcome in around 60% of cases.
   (C) CBT and sertraline combined produce the best outcome.
   (D) All of these.

12. Which of the following defines Beck's cognitive triad?
   (A) Negative beliefs about self, world and future.
   (B) Negative beliefs about self, world and others.
   (C) Negative beliefs about self, others and future.
   (D) Negative beliefs about present, past, and future.

13. Which of these is NOT considered to be a cardinal feature of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD)?
   (A) Eccentric' behaviour marked by odd patterns of thinking and communication.
   (B) An enduring pattern of instability in personal relationships.
   (C) A lack of a well-defined and stable self-image.
   (D) Regular and unpredictable changes in mood.

14. Which of these is not an information provided in DSM-IV-TR?
   (A) Essential features of the disorder.
   (B) Associated features.
   (C) A list of symptoms that must be present for diagnosis.
   (D) Information on treatment options.

15. Lifetime prevalence rate for OCD is:
    (A) Around 2.5%.
    (B) Around 1.5%.
    (C) Around 4.5%.
    (D) Around 1%.

16. Which of these has been associated with conduct disorder in adolescence?
    (A) Criminal behaviour leading to a prison sentence.
    (B) Psychosis.
    (C) Antisocial personality disorder.
    (D) All of these.

17. In early Alzheimer's Disease, which is NOT a common symptom:
    (A) Anomia.
    (B) Hallucination.
    (C) Social withdrawal.
    (D) Anxiety.

18. Which of these has NOT been associated with psychosis?
    (A) Birth complications.
    (B) Maternal stress.
    (C) Child abuse.
    (D) Large families.

19. Which one of these statements is TRUE?
    (A) Schizophrenia makes people violent.
    (B) If you hear voices or hold delusional beliefs you have schizophrenia.
    (C) Siblings of people who are diagnosed with schizophrenia are more likely to suffer mental health problems in their lifetime.
    (D) People with a diagnosis of schizophrenia are more likely to commit murder than their non-schizophrenic peer group.

20. Most current Alzheimer treatments work by altering levels of which neurotransmitter?
    (A) Dopamine.
    (B) GABA.
    (C) Noradrenaline.
    (D) Acetylcholine.

21. The first intelligence test was developed by:
    (A) Binet and Simon.
    (B) Spearman.
    (C) Stanford and Binet.
    (D) Terman and Wechsler.

22. The Deviation IQ is based on the notion of:
    (A) Delinquency as a factor affecting the development of intelligence.
    (B) Mental age versus chronological age.
    (C) A z-score.
    (D) Verbal versus performance scores.

23. Projective tests originated from:
    (A) Freud's idea that all behaviour was caused by unconscious motivational effects.
    (B) Jung's theory of psychological types.
    (C) The attempt to develop tests that did not rely on language.
    (D) Accidentally spilling ink on a test booklet.

24. What proportion of scores in a normal distribution lie above a z score of 1?
    (A) 50 Percent.
    (B) 16 Percent.
    (C) 25 Percent.
    (D) 10 Percent.

25. The Stroop Color-Word Interference Test is usually used as a test of:
    (A) Verbal fluency.
    (B) Visual perception 45.
    (C) Memory.
    (D) Attention.

26. A nerve cell carrying information from your eyes, ears, fingers, etc. toward the CNS is called a(n):
    (A) Motor neuron.
    (B) Effector cell.
    (C) Connector neuron.
    (D) Sensory neuron.

27. Emotional responses to a traumatic event are most directly under the control of the:
    (A) Somatic nervous system.
    (B) Central nervous system.
    (C) Autonomic nervous system.
    (D) Cerebral cortex.

28. Damage to the cerebellum would most likely result in:
    (A) Heart stoppage or respiratory failure.
    (B) A loss of hearing ability.
    (C) A loss of muscular coordination.
    (D) Reduction in emotional response.

29. An elderly acquaintance of yours has suffered from partial blindness since she had a stroke. Apparently the stroke damaged her:
    (A) Occipital lobe.
    (B) Parietal lobe.
    (C) Temporal lobes.
    (D) Reticular formation.

30. The technique that uses a magnetic field to develop an image of the brain is called the:
    (A) Clinical scan.
    (B) Ablation technique.
    (C) MRI scan.
    (D) EEG.

31. Which of these is associated with conduct disorder?
    (A) Criminal behaviour leading to imprisonment.
    (B) Antisocial personality disorder.
    (C) Psychosis.
    (D) All of these.

32. Where is Broca's area located?
    (A) Frontal Lobe.
    (B) Occipital Lobe.
    (C) Parietal Lobe.
    (D) Temporal Lobe.

33. Afferent and efferent nerves are found in which of the following?
    (A) Sympathetic nervous system.
    (B) Para Sympathetic nervous system.
    (C) Somatic nervous system.
    (D) Central nervous system.

34. We usually avoid remembering something that is associated with fear or unpleasantness. This avoidance is termed as:
    (A) Suppression.
    (B) Repression.
    (C) Retrieval failure.
    (D) Forgetting.

35. _____ glands secrete directly into the bloodstream.
    (A) Exocrine.
    (B) Endocrine.
    (C) Duct.
    (D) None of the above.

36. Which part of the brain is responsible for transferring short term memory to long term memory?
    (A) Cerebellum.
    (B) Hippocampus.
    (C) Amygdala.
    (D) None of the above.

37. The term used to refer the first two weeks of life is:
    (A) Infancy.
    (B) Neonatal stage.
    (C) Early childhood.
    (D) Preoperational stage.

38. The act in which people help someone without any personal interest or motiv is known as:
    (A) Nurturance.
    (B) Social obligation.
    (C) Prosocial behaviour.
    (D) None of the above.

39. Short term memory hold information for _____ Seconds.
    (A) 30 seconds or less.
    (B) 50 seconds.
    (C) More than 50 seconds.
    (D) None of the above.

40. Delusion is a disorder of:
    (A) Perception.
    (B) Thought.
    (C) Personality.
    (D) Affect.

41. The term free association was coined by:
    (A) Adler.
    (B) Erickson.
    (C) Freud.
    (D) Jung.

42. The term IQ was introduced by:
    (A) Terman.
    (B) Allport.
    (C) William stern.
    (D) Watson.

43. To compute IQ which formula is used?
    (A) MA/CA X 100.
    (B) CA/MA X 100.
    (C) CA/MA-100.
    (D) MA/CA+100.

44. Which of the following is not a type of thinking?
    (A) Perceptual thinking (concrete thinking).
    (B) Conceptual thinking (abstract thinking).
    (C) Positive thinking.
    (D) Problem solving thinking.

45. According to Thorndike all of the following are law of learning except:
    (A) Law of readiness.
    (B) Law of exercise or practice.
    (C) Law of effect.
    (D) Law of memory.

46. The MMPI is used to measure:
    (A) Unconscious drives.
    (B) Big Five traits.
    (C) Personality and psychological disorders.
    (D) Leadership potential.

47. According to Eysenck extraverts seek to _____ their arousal while introverts seek to _____ their arousal.
    (A) Decrease, increase.
    (B) Hide, reveal.
    (C) Increase, decrease.
    (D) Reveal, hide.

48. Projective tests claim to reveal information about:
    (A) Career aptitude.
    (B) Intellectual attainment.
    (C) Unconscious processes.
    (D) Parenting style.

49. The relative apparent motion of objects in the visual field as the viewer moves the head is called:
    (A) Image retina system.
    (B) Accommodation.
    (C) Motion parallax.
    (D) None of the above.

50. Clinical psychology's major contribution to World War 1 was:
    (A) Creation of tests to measure the intelligence of recruits.
    (B) Treatment for veterans with shell shock.
    (C) Development of effective interrogation technique.
    (D) Coaching of newly trained fighter pilots.

51. Behaviour modification is an example of which of the following treatment methods?
    (A) Enable the individual to unlearn mal adaptive behaviours and emotions.
    (B) Enable the individual to explore their childhood behaviours.
    (C) Enable the individual to analyse the behaviours of others.
    (D) Enable the individual to modify the behaviours of others.

52. The stage of psycho-social developments in which basic trust vs. mistrust develops:
    (A) 1-3 years.
    (B) 0-1 year.
    (C) 3-6 years.
    (D) 6-11 years.

53. At which stage the child begins to utter words to ask for something rather than just reaching out to get it:
    (A) Pre-operation stage.
    (B) Concrete operation stage.
    (C) Formal operation stage.
    (D) Sensory motor stage.

54. According to Piaget the basic unit with which the cognitive structure is built up is:
    (A) Schema.
    (B) Accommodation.
    (C) Equilibrium.
    (D) Assimilation.

55. One of the following part of the brain controls impulsive behaviour:
    (A) Cerebrum.
    (B) Prefrontal cortex.
    (C) Cerebellum.
    (D) Left hemisphere.

56. The theoritical position that says the whole is more than the sum of the parts is:
    (A) Cognitive psychology.
    (B) Gestalt psychology.
    (C) Behaviourism.
    (D) Psychoanalysis.

57. _____ is negative emotional response or dislike towards members of a group.
(A) Prejudice.
(B) Stereotype.
(C) Discrimination.
(D) Differential attitude.

58. _____ technique involves presenting target people with small requests and then following up with larger requests _____ the one desired all along.
(A) Low ball.
(B) Put in the door.
(C) Door in the face.
(D) That's not all.

59. The Father of Experimental Psychology is:
(A) William James.
(B) Gustav Theodor Fechner.
(C) Wilhelm MaximilianWundt.
(D) Sigmund Freud.

60. Hermann Ebbinghaus, had done the pioneering experiments on:
(A) Perception.
(B) Psychophysics.
(C) Serial Position Effect.
(D) Memory.

61. Among the following pioneering psychologists who is not associated with Behaviourism?
(A) A.T Beck.
(B) E.R Guthrie.
(C) B.F Skinner.
(D) C.L Hull.

62. Who is the most valuable contributor in the theory of insight learning?
(A) E.L Thorndike.
(B) E.C Tolman.
(C) K. Koffka.
(D) W. Kohler.

63. Transference Focused Therapy is a structured psychodynamic treatment designed by:
(A) M. Linehan.
(B) O. F Kernberg.
(C) H. Kohut.
(D) F. Perls.

64. The concept of Transitional Object was introduced by:
    (A) D Winnicott.
    (B) J Bowlby.
    (C) HS Sullivan.
    (D) R Fairbairn.

65. "Dereflection" is a component of:
    (A) Existential Therapy.
    (B) Person Centered Therapy.
    (C) Logotherapy.
    (D) Gestalt Therapy.

66. The concept of "birth trauma" was first mentioned by:
    (A) OF Fenichel.
    (B) S. Freud.
    (C) C.G Jung.
    (D) O. Rank.

67. The best known work of Eric Fromm is:
    (A) Freud and Beyond.
    (B) Escape from Freedom.
    (C) Freud along the Ganges.
    (D) Madness and Civilization.

68. The following is NOT a part of Gertsman Syndrome:
    (A) Prosopagnosia.
    (B) Left right disorientation.
    (C) Agraphia.
    (D) Dyscalculia.

69. Value Scales are associated with the personality psychologist:
    (A) Allport.
    (B) Cattell.
    (C) Eysenck.
    (D) Erikson.

70. What is the resolution point of Erik Erikson's fourth stage of psychosocial development?
    (A) Fidelity.
    (B) Competence.
    (C) Will.
    (D) Purpose.

71. "the range of psychological functions between, on the one hand, those functions which the child is able to master without assistance, and on the other hand, those functions which the child can manage if given assistance", is the concept of _____ in cognitive development.
    (A) Zone of proximal development.
    (B) Central neoformation.
    (C) Conservation.
    (D) Central line of development.

72. A salesperson knocks your door and requests you to buy a latest technology refrigerator of his organization "internationally" famed. When you turn him down, he requests you to buy a portable ice box. You find yourself obliged to comply. He has used to near success:
    (A) Foot-in-the-door technique.
    (B) Door- in- the- face technique.
    (C) Low ball technique.
    (D) Reciprocity.

73. Awareness of one's own thought processes enabling effective learning through correction is called:
    (A) Algorithm.
    (B) Analogies.
    (C) Meta cognition.
    (D) Constructive process.

74. How many subjects would be required in a 3 × 3 × 2 factorial design with ten subjects per cell?
    (A) 10.
    (B) 18.
    (C) 90.
    (D) 180.

75. Which of the following clinical procedure/s is/are not based on classical conditioning?
    1. Flooding, 2. Transference, 3. Client centered therapy, 4. Systematic desensitization
    (A) 1 only.
    (B) 2 and 3 only.
    (C) 1, 2 and 3 only.
    (D) 1, 3 and 4 only.

76. The aim of the _____was to to regulate training policies and programs in the field of disability rehabilitation and standardize training courses for professionals working with people with disabilities.
    (A) RPwD Act 2016.
    (B) RCI Act 1992.
    (C) PwD Act 1995.
    (D) MHCA 2017.

77. The first Disability Act came into effect in India in the year:
(A) 1968.
(B) 1990.
(C) 1995.
(D) 2016.

78. "Constructive alternativism" is a core assumption of whose personality theory?
(A) Skinner.
(B) Kelly.
(C) Goldstein.
(D) Roger.

79. 'Moses and Monotheism' is authored by:
(A) Heinz Hartman.
(B) Sigmund Freud.
(C) Carl G Jung.
(D) Victor Frankl.

80. The contention that our facial expressions influence our emotional experience, attests to which of the following hypotheses:
(A) Universality hypothesis of facial expressions.
(B) Emotional specificity hypothesis of ANS activity.
(C) Emotional generality hypothesis of ANS activity.
(D) Facial feedback hypothesis.

81. Replacing the fragmented self with the cohesive self is the primary developmental and therapeutic goal of:
(A) Kernberg.
(B) Kohut.
(C) Malan.
(D) Horowitz.

82. Which of the following names is not associated with Existential Therapy?
(A) Rollo May.
(B) Sandor Ferenczi.
(C) Carl Jaspers.
(D) Robert Laing.

83. A more preferred activity can be used to reinforce a less preferred activity. This is referred to as:
(A) Trace conditioning.
(B) Premack's principle.
(C) Principle of stimulus generalization.
(D) Differential Reinforcement of other behaviour.

1) Emotional responses to a traumatic event are most directly under the control of the
   a) somatic nervous system.
   b) central nervous system.
   c) autonomic nervous system.
   d) cerebral cortex.

2) With aging there is a decline of _____ intelligence, but not of_____intelligence.
   a) fluid; fixed.
   b) fixed; fluid.
   c) fluid; crystallized.
   d) crystallized; fluid.

3) Porteus developed an early performance test based on:
   a) Bock design.
   b) mazes.
   c) non-verbal cues.
   d) drawing people.

4) The function of mass communication of supplying information regarding the processes, issues, events and societal developments is known as
   a) Content supply.
   b) Surveillance.
   c) Gratification.
   d) Correlation.

5) A young child learns that Daddy has two legs, spectacles, and is a bit balding. One day on street, while passing a balding man, the child says "Daddy". This is a case of
   a) Using an algorithm.
   b) Using a semantic logarithm.
   c) Extending a morphene.
   d) Overgeneralizing.

6) In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'LEADING' be arranged in such a way that the vowels always come together?
   a) 360.
   b) 480.
   c) 720.
   d) 5040.

7) A physical stimulus is converted into a neural impulse by a process known as
   a) Transposition.
   b) Transaction.
   c) Transduction.
   d) Transition.

8) A student is trying to solve a problem without the help of his teacher. The teacher must
   a) Advise his student to seek assistance from his friends.
   b) Be attentive towards his student.
   c) Rebuke his student for his foolish act.
   d) Appreciate his personal efforts.

9) _____theory maximized and _____ theory minimized the role of the unconscious.
   a) Trait; humanistic.
   b) Psychoanalytic; behaviorist.
   c) Psychoanalytic; humanistic.
   d) Trait; behaviorist.

10) Which is not a clinical subscale of MMPI-
   a) Masculinity- feminity.
   b) Psychopathic deviate.
   c) Social Introversion.
   d) Schizotypal.

11) **Which of the following statements correctly describes the general findings of studies examining treatment of childhood anxiety?**
   a) CBT and sertraline are not significantly different in terms of efficacy.
   b) CBT improves outcome in around 60% of cases.
   c) CBT and sertraline combined produce the best outcome.
   d) All of the above.

12) **The Deviation IQ is based on the notion of**
   a) delinquency as a factor affecting the development of intelligence.
   b) mental age versus chronological age.
   c) a z-score.
   d) verbal versus performance scores.

13) **From the perspective of Erik Erikson, life stages are important because**
   a) each involves a crisis or dilemma.
   b) each signals a new stage of cognitive development.
   c) each is an expression of biological programming.
   d) their failure to appear is evidence of psychopathology.

14) **Match each non parametric test with the data it is suited for.**

**A. Kruskal–Wallis test** **i) Non-parametric alternative to the one-way ANOVA with repeated measures**

**B. Mann Whitney** **ii) Repeated measures test of dependency**

**C. Wilcoxon signed ranks** **iii) One-way ANOVA , unequal sample size**

**D. Fried man** **iv) Compare differences between two independent groups**

   a) A(iii), B (iv), C(ii) , D(i).
   b) A(iv),B(i),C(iii), D(ii).
   c) A(ii), B(iii),C (i), D(iv).
   d) A(i), B(ii), C(iii), D(iv).

15) **What do you consider as the main aim of interdisciplinary research?**
   a) To bring out holistic approach to research.
   b) To reduce the emphasis of single subject in research domain.
   c) To over simplify the problem of research.
   d) To create a new trend in research methodology.

16) **Basic speech sounds are called**
   a) morphemes.
   b) syllables.
   c) phonemes.
   d) syntax.

17) **Which of the following types of acceptance is most critical and pervasive to the long-range emotional health of a child?**
   a) Peer.
   b) Sibling.
   c) Self.
   d) Vocational.

18) **Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the code given below-**

**List-I**
**A. Historical method**
**B. Survey method**
**C. Philosophical method**
**D. Experimental method**
**List-II**
**1. Past events**
**2. Vision**
**3. Present events**
**4. Exceptional cases**
**5. Future action**

   a) A-1, B-3, C-2, D-5.
   b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-5.
   c) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-5.
   d) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4.

19) **REM sleep behavior is associated with movements, occasionally violent, during sleep, sometimes characterized as "acting out dreams". What normal feature of REM sleep is absent in individuals with this disorder?**
   a) Atonia.
   b) Rapid eye movements.
   c) High frequency, low amplitude EEG.
   d) Penile erections in males.

20) **Which of the following neurological disorders is associated with a deficiency of acetylcholine?**
   a) Alzheimer's Disease.
   b) Parkinson's Disease.
   c) Wernicke's Aphasia.
   d) Autism.

**21) Most current Alzheimer treatments work by altering levels of which neurotransmiter?**

a) Dopamine.
b) GABA.
c) Noradrenaline.
d) Acetylcholine.

**22) As one moves from external stimulus to motor response, which of the following constitutes as accurate sequential pattern?**

a) Afferent nerve-interneuron-efferent nerve.
b) Efferent nerve-interneuron-afferent nerve.
c) Afferent nerve-efferent nerve-neural modulator.
d) Efferent nerve-afferent nerve-neural modulator.

**23) _____is a subprocess of _____**

a) psychological testing; observation.
b) psychological testing; interviewing.
c) interviewing; psychological assessment.
d) psychological assessment; observation.

**24) The quality of teaching is reflected in**

a) The attendance of students in the class.
b) The pass percentage of the students.
c) The quality of the questions asked by the students.
d) The period of silence maintained in the class.

**25) The principle function of myelin is to**

a) Increase the amount of neurotransmitter released into a synapse.
b) Decrease the distance of the synaptic cleft.
c) Increase the rate of propagation of an action potential.
d) Increase the amplitude of an action potential.

**26) Grief refers to**

a) the period of emotional adjustment that follows the death of a loved one.
b) the intense emotional state that follows the death of a lover, friend, or relative.
c) the period during which a person seems dazed or numb and shows little emotion.
d) demoralization and discouragement.

**27) Mutism, self-destructive behavior, and echolalia are symptoms of**

a) childhood autism.
b) anorexia nervosa.
c) ADHD.
d) dyslexia.

**28) Unconditional positive regard is part of what therapy?**

a) logotherapy.
b) psychoanalysis.
c) Gestalt therapy.
d) client-centered therapy.

**29) In operant conditioning, the reinforcer occurs_____the response, and in classical conditioning, it occurs_____.**

a) aGer; before.
b) aGer;aGer.
c) before; before.
d) before; aGer.

**30) Othello Syndrome is a syndrome characterized by**

a) Pathological drinking.
b) Pathological jealosy.
c) Over concern with perfectness of bodily features.
d) Condition in which family member is thought as an imposter.

31) What proportion of scores in a normal distribution lie above a z score of 1?

a) 50 per cent.
b) 16 per cent.
c) 25 per cent.
d) 10 per cent.

32) The so-called critical period in prenatal development is the

a) Germinal stage.
b) Embryonic stage.
c) Zygotic stage.
d) Mucotic stage.

33) The somatosensory area of cortex is responsible for our sense of

a) Taste.
b) Sight.
c) Hearing.
d) Touch.

34) Which of the following is the most important characteristic of research procedure?

a) Communicability.
b) Generalizability.
c) Replicability.
d) Objectivity.

35) Which of the following is the most important dimension in the reference to the qualitative research?

a) Newness and originality.
b) Clearity on the basis of objectivity.
c) Technical practicability.
d) Contextual relevance.

36) Which of the following is NOT considered to be a cardinal feature of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD)?

a) Eccentric' behaviour marked by odd patterns of thinking and communication.
b) An enduring pattern of instability in personal relationships.
c) A lack of a well-defined and stable self-image.
d) Regular and unpredictable changes in mood.

37) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

List-I (Interviews)
List-II (Meaning)
A. Structured interviews
1. Greater flexibility approach
B. Unstructured interviews
2. Attention on the questions to be answered
C. Focused interviews
3. Individual life experience
D. Clinical interviews
4. Pre-determined question
5. Non-directive

a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
b) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
c) A-5, B-2, C-4, D-1
d) A-1, B-3, C-5, D-4

38) What hormone, secreted by the pineal gland, increases when periods of darkness begin and promotes feelings of drowsiness?

a) Testosterone.
b) Melatonin.
c) Cortisol.
d) Epinephrine.

39) Out of 7 consonants and 4 vowels, how many words of 3 consonants and 2 vowels can be formed?

a) 210.
b) 1050.
c) 25200.
d) 21400.

40) During which stage of sleep are EEG recordings most similar to those during alert, awake periods, giving this stage the informal name "paradoxical sleep"?

a) Stage 1.
b) Stage 2.
c) Stage 3.
d) REM sleep.

41) The presentation of an aversive stimulus or the removal of a positive stimulus are both examples of
a) negative reinforcement.
b) punishment.
c) positive reinforcement.
d) secondary reinforcement.

42) Group therapy can be advantageous when an individual:
a) May need to work out their problems in the presence of others (e.g. in the case of emotional problems relating to relationships, feelings of isolation, loneliness and rejection).
b) May need comfort and support from others.
c) May acquire therapeutic benefit from observing and watching others.
d) All of the above.

43) Any obstacle in communication process is called?
a) Encroachment.
b) Plumpness.
c) Noise.
d) Inner process.

44) Which of the following is not information provided in DSM-IV-TR?
a) Essential features of the disorder.
b) Associated features.
c) A list of symptoms that must be present for diagnosis.
d) Information on treatment options.

45) Mommy show her boy five black and three white marbles and ask him "Are there more marbles or more black marbles?" he replied "More black ones!"..... according to Piaget, child is in.....
a) Pre-operational stage.
b) Concrete operational stage.
c) Formal operational stage.
d) None of the above.

46) Which of the following is a mature defense mechanism?
a) Altruism.
b) Intellectualisation.
c) Repression.
d) Rationalisation.

47) Mediated intra-personal communication can be seen in writing-
a) Letter to friends.
b) A personal diary.
c) A memo to subordinates.
d) Reports for internal circulation in an organization.

48) Which of the following has been associated with conduct disorder in adolescence?
a) Criminal behaviour leading to a prison sentence.
b) Psychosis.
c) Antisocial personality disorder.
d) All of the above.

49) Which of the following is false- social anxiety-
a) is linked to genetic factor.
b) is linked to over protective parenting.
c) is more likely to manifest in adult hood.
d) may results from early experience of shame.

50) Of the following individuals, the one who is credited as being one of the founders of social psychology is
a) Norman Triplett.
b) Kenneth Gergen
c) David Sears
d) Harry Triandis

**51) The auditory nerve, which transmits information from the ear to the brain, is an example of an**

a) Afferent nerve.
b) Efferent nerve.
c) Autonomic.
d) Analgesic.

**52) Which of the following statements is correct?**

a) In research, objectives can be worded in question form.
b) In research, objectives can be worded in statement form.
c) Objectives are to be stated in chapter I of the thesis.
d) All of the above.

**53) According to Gould, a "crisis of questions," where an individual ponders the meaning of life, occurs during**

a) adolescence.
b) early adulthood.
c) middle adulthood.
d) old age.

**54) Which one of the following options are the main tasks of research in modern society?**

**i. To keep pace with the advancement in knowledge**

**ii. To discover new things**

**iii. To write a critique on the earlier writings**

**iv. To systematically examine and critically analyze the investigations/sources with objectivity**

a) iv,ii,i.
b) i,ii,iii.
c) i,iii.
d) ii,iii, iv.

**55) A person who has an extreme lack of self-confidence and who allows others to run his or her life is said to have a(n)_____personality.**

a) antisocial.
b) narcissistic.
c) paranoid.
d) dependent.

**56) Delusions shared between two closely connected persons is also known as**

a) Derealization.
b) Déjà vu.
c) Deja entendu
d) Folie a deux.

**57) Effectiveness of teaching depends on**

a) Qualification of teacher.
b) Personality of teacher.
c) Handwriting of teacher.
d) Subject understanding of teacher.

**58) Which one of the following measures is to make research more ethical ?**

a) Informed consent.
b) Pilot study.
c) Government regulation.
d) All the above.

**59) Functional analysis is a therapy based on:**

a) Classical conditioning
b) Humanistic principles
c) Operant conditioning
d) Psychodynamic principles

**60) Which of the following changes is not caused by activity of the sympathetic nervous system?**

a) Dilation of pupil.
b) Decrease in digestive secretions.
c) Acceleration of heart action.
d) All of the above are caused by activity of the sympathetic nervous system.

61) In south and east Asia, a man may experience Koro, which is
a) anxiety about his penis receding into his body.
b) insanity.
c) depression.
d) schizophrenia.

62) Which of the following statements is TRUE?
a) Schizophrenia makes people violent.
b) If you hear voices or hold delusional beliefs you have schizophrenia.
c) Siblings of people who are diagnosed with schizophrenia are more likely to suffer mental health problems in their lifetime.
d) People with a diagnosis of schizophrenia are more likely to commit murder than their non- schizophrenic peer group.

63) Identify the TRUE statement :
a) The main purpose of training is to equip candidate with specific skill.
b) Teaching can be done without indoctrination but indoctrination is not possible without teaching.
c) Instruction does not involve an interaction between the teacher and the learner.
d) All the above.

64) The MMPI measures which of the following?
a) Mood.
b) Physical concerns.
c) Social attitudes.
d) All of the above.

65) In which of the following ways a theory is not different from a belief?
a) Antecedent-consequent.
b) Acceptability.
c) Verifiability.
d) Demonstratability.

66) An elderly acquaintance of yours has suffered from partial blindness since she had a stroke. Apparently the stroke damaged her
a) occipital lobe.
b) parietal lobe.
c) temporal lobes.
d) reticular formation.

67) Some proverbs/idioms are given below together with their meanings. Choose the correct meaning of proverb/idiom, If there is no correct meaning given,
To keeps one's temper
a) To become hungry.
b) To be in good mood.
c) To preserve ones energy.
d) To be aloof from.

68) Projective tests originated from
a) Freud's idea that all behaviour was caused by unconscious motivational effects.
b) Jung's theory of psychological types.
c) the attempt to develop tests that did not rely on language.
d) accidentally spilling ink on a test booklet.

69) Which of the following is not a characteristic research?
a) Research is systematic.
b) Research is not a process.
c) Research is problem-oriented.
d) Research is not inactive.

70) Pia sees Arsi make a strong speech against legalized gambling. She learns that Arsi had free choice to make a speech on any issue she chose, and Pia knows that most of the students in Arsi's class are in favor of legalized gambling. Pia infers that Arsi truly is opposed to

legalized gambling. This is most consistent with
a) the self-fulfilling prophecy
b) the correspondent inference theory.
c) the fundamental attribution error
d) the false-consensus effect

**71) Counterconditioning is an exposure therapy technique which involves:**

a) Learning that one negative event may be linked to another
b) Exposing the client to the feared stimulus
c) Learning that an event or situation is no longer threatening
d) Helping the client to see that their behaviour is counterproductive

**72) One of the essential characteristics of research is**

a) Replicability.
b) Generalizability.
c) Usability.
d) Objectivity.

**73) Life time prevalence rate of ocd is –**

a) 2.5%.
b) 1%.
c) 4.5%.
d) less than 1%.

**74) Faulty learning involves:**

a) Acquiring psychological disorders through poor school attendance.
b) Acquiring psychological disorders through low self-esteem.
c) Acquiring psychological disorders by exposure to aversive stimuli.
d) All of the above

**75) Which of the following bodily patterns does not typically accompany dreaming activity?**

a) A distinctive EEG pattern.
b) Rapid eye movements.
c) High levels of cerebral blood level.
d) Higher levels of general muscle activity.

**76) Which of the following defines Beck's cognitive triad?**

a) Negative beliefs about self, world and future.
b) Negative beliefs about self, world and others.
c) Negative beliefs about self, others and future.
d) Negative beliefs about present, past, and future.

**77) _____ is the study of the meaning of words and language**

a) Linguistics.
b) Encoding.
c) Semantics.
d) Syntax.

**78) Type A and Type B Personality are associated with which personality inventory?**

a) Self-Directed Search
b) Jenkins Activity Survey
c) Myers-Briggs
d) MMPI-2

**79) The first intelligence test was developed by**

a) Binet and Simon.
b) Spearman.
c) Stanford and Binet.
d) Terman and Wechsler.

**80) Find the odd man out**
**3, 5, 11, 14, 17, 21**

a) 21.
b) 17.
c) 14.
d) 3.

81) Pick out the most effective word(s) from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete.
Fate smiles ..... those who untiringly grapple with stark realities of life.
a) with.
b) over.
c) on.
d) round.

82) The Stroop Color-Word Interference Test is usually used as a test of
a) verbal fluency.
b) visual perception 45.
c) memory.
d) attention.

83) The correct sequence of stages of research is
a) Problem selection, data collection, statement of hypothesis.
b) Data collection, problem selection, statement of hypothesis, data analysis.
c) Problem selection, hypothesis statement, data collection, data analysis.
d) Hypothesis statement, problem selection, data collection, data analysis.

84) Newborns
a) Prefer facial images to mixed, facial elements.
b) Habituate almost instantly to novel stimuli.
c) Have 20/40 eyesight.
d) Have depth perception.

85) Separation anxiety occurs when the newborn is
a) 1 to 2 months old.
b) 3 to 4 months old
c) 8 to 15 months old.
d) 24 to 30 months old.

86) To teach a child to eat spagheG, you would reinforce initial responses such as holding the fork and then increasingly closer approximations to the final response. The procedure is known as:
a) Counter conditioning.
b) Successive approximations.
c) Shaping.
d) Chaining.

87) Which of the following expresses a correct sequence in cognitive development?
a) Voluntary movement, intuitive thought, object permanence.
b) Concrete operations, mental representation, information processing.
c) Mental representation, symbolic thought, intuitive thought.
d) Conservation, object permanence, intuitive thought.

88) If two presynaptic neurons coincidentally stimulate a postsynaptic neuron, their combined effects on that neuron are described by a process called
a) Soma summation.
b) Temporal summation.
c) Cholinergic summation.
d) Spatial summation.

89) Which of the following is the highest level of cognitive ability?
a) Evaluating
b) Knowing
c) Understanding
d) Analysing

90) Memories outside of conscious awareness are called
a) proactive memories.
b) reactive memories.
c) explicit memories.
d) implicit memories.

**91) White matter is primarily composed of**

a) Myelinated axons.
b) Myelinated dendrites.
c) Unmyelinated axons.
d) Unmyelinated dendrites.

**92) Which of the following statements about the typical pattern of sleep cycle is false?**

a) The first stage of sleep is Stage 1.
b) Infants spend more time in REM sleep than do adults.
c) We most often naturally awaken during Stage 4 sleep.
d) Near the end of a good night's sleep, a person spends most of his or her time in Stages 1, 2 and REM.

**93) 'Ethics' can be defined as the formulation of principles to**

a) reduce inappropriate behaviour.
b) punish inappropriate behaviour.
c) reinforce appropriate behaviour.
d) guide behaviour.

**94) Which one of the following belongs to the category of homogenous data?**

a) Multi-storeyed houses in a colony.
b) Trees in a garden.
c) Vehicular traffic on a highway.
d) Student population in a class.

**95) A failure to develop a consistent identity results in**

a) isolation.
b) inferiority.
c) role confusion.
d) stagnation.

**96) Token Economy is an influential intervention based upon:**

a) Classical conditioning
b) Implicit learning
c) Operant conditioning
d) Client centred therapy

**97) Incidence of dementia in 65 years old is approx.-**

a) 0.7%.
b) 17%.
c) 37%.
d) 27%.

**98) Type I error occurs when**

a) When a false negative occurs.
b) When a false positive occurs.
c) Both the above.
d) None of the above.

**99) In the early work of Hartshorne and May, designed to assess children's moral behavior, it was found that**

a) Moral children always adhere to generally recognized moral standards.
b) Children seem to apply situational morality, acting differently in separate situations involving the same moral principle.
c) Moral children never cheat.
d) Boys generally have stronger consciences than girls.

**100) The Whitehall study indicated an association between coronary heart disease and which of the following:**

a) Lack of training for the job.
b) Low job control.
c) Anger management issues.
d) Depression.